

**Poland: Status of Polish Restrictions\***  
(Information as of 2 August 1983)

	Workers	Students and Educators	General
Eased or Lifted	Can change jobs, but could be forced to wait 6 months. (T)  Can not be fired summarily for illegal protests, but can be fined. (P)		Passport restrictions eased; Poles may visit in the West if invited by friend or relative.
Maintained	46-hour work week can be required apparently at regular hourly rate. (T)  Applicants must present labor certificate from previous employer. (T)  Those who leave job without permission could be paid the lowest wages rate permissible in new position. (T)  "Shirkers" still face possible imprisonment. Also can now be assigned to a labor-short sector. (T)	184 [REDACTED]	Anyone organizing or conducting an illegal protest action is liable to 3 years' imprisonment. (P*)  Anyone disseminating tape recording or films that contain "false information which may cause grave damage" to Poland is liable to 5 years' imprisonment. (P*)
New Measures	Self-management bodies can be dissolved, instead of 6 month suspension. (T)  Right to form alternative trade unions postponed indefinitely. (T)	Student organizations must be registered or approved by the Council of Ministers. (T)  Resolutions passed by Higher Education Councils can be nullified by the Minister of Education. (T)  University senates can be suspended for up to six months by the Minister of Education. (T)  University administrators and faculty members can be directly fired or transferred and temporarily replaced by the Minister of Education. (T)  University teachers can be fired if their "educational influence" undermines "socialist education of students." (P)  Secondary school teachers can be fired by local governments. (T)  University students can be expelled by the Minister of Education. (T)  Students' assemblies can be suspended by local governments. (T)	Leadership boards of associations can be replaced temporarily pending elections. (T)  Meetings can be suspended by local governments if considered "threat to public order." (T)  Chairman of State Council may introduce state of emergency in part or all of Poland if internal security threatened. (P)  Police have greater latitude to use weapons and to search citizens and vehicles. (P)  Anyone participating in an organization which was dissolved or refused legal status liable to 3 years' imprisonment. (P)  Citizens subject to military courts for "serious crimes against the state" (terrorism, conspiracy, sabotage, subversion, and dissemination of propaganda opposed to the alliances). (P)  Anyone posting anti-state handbills, posters, or drawings subject to fines or imprisonment. (P)  Censorship extended to art and photographic exhibits, trade union publications, and scientific and academic papers and their bibliographies. (P)

\*Does not include restrictions lifted in December 1982.

(T) = Temporary regulations in effect until 31 December 1985.

(P) = Permanent legislation approved by Parliament 28 July 1983.

(P\*) = Permanent legislation added to Penal Code, December 1982.

*EURM-10210*

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